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NOTICE OF NEW CRETACEOUS FOSSILS FROM THE LOWER GREEN
MARLS OF NEW JERSEY.¹

BY R. P. WHITFIELD, AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL
HISTORY, NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. Pilsbry recently sent me a few New Jersey fossils for identification; among them were the following new species which he wished me to describe for the NAUTILUS.

Volutoderma Woolmani n. sp.

Shell, as shown by the internal cast, somewhat more than an inch in length, and having a diameter of the body volution of seven-sixteenth of an inch in the cast, being more slender than any species yet described. Volutions largest just below the suture and attenuate below, forming a moderately long beak; marked in the upper part by eight comparatively strong vertical plications, which are obsolete below. Columella marked by three very distinct folds or ridges, the lowest of which is the strongest. These are well marked on the inside of the upper volutions.

This species like most of those from the New Jersey Green Marls is known only from an internal cast. It retains only two volutions and is imperfect at the base of the beak. It is very distinct, how-

¹ Illustrations of the following species will be given next month.

ever from any species previously noticed, being much smaller and of more slender habit. The external markings are unknown. The specimen is from the Lower Green Marls at Lenola Station on the Long Branch Division, Pennsylvania Railroad in Burlington Co., New Jersey. The type is in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Collected by Mr. Lewis Woolman of Philadelphia for whom it is named.

Cerithium Pilsbryi n. sp.

Shell elongated and slender; volutions numerous, number not determined, very gradually expanding with additional growth; apex and aperture unknown. Volutions slightly convex between sutures, and ornamented by a band of small oblique nodes immediately below the suture; also by a series of larger vertical folds which extend across the exposed part of the volution, below the upper band of nodes, and numbering something more than one half as many to the volution as the nodes above. There are also very fine spiral striae almost too fine to be seen without magnifying. The lines of growth are fine but distinct, and take a broad sweeping backward curve between sutures. Apical angle fifteen to eighteen degrees.

This species is a new type for the New Jersey cretaceous, and I know of none of the same type in the rocks of this age in North America; while in the Cretaceous of Palestine there are several species already described. The one most nearly like this being that described in the Bulletin Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. for December, 1891, figured on Pl. IX of Vol. III, figs. 11 and 12, under the name *Cerithium Conradi*; the point of difference between them being the exact reversal of the lines of nodes, the upper one here being small while on that one it is the largest. These specimens consist of concretionary matrices, in what appear to have been Coprolitic bodies, in one of which there are fragments of several species of molluscs represented. They are also from the Lower Green Marls at Lenola, N. J. Collected by Mr. Lewis Woolman, and are deposited in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

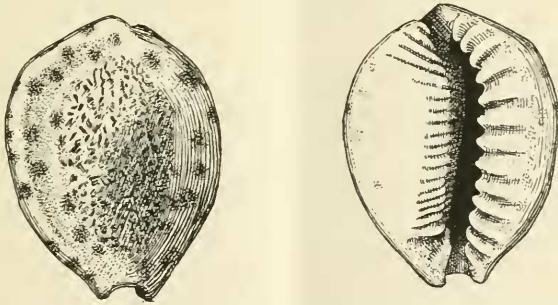
Another *Cerithium*-like shell occurs with the above, but is too imperfect for specific description. It presents characters which would most likely ally it to *Cerithiopsis*. There are imprints of portions of six volutions remaining in the matrix showing three lines of nodes on each volution, increasing in size from above downward. This also is an undescribed species. There is also an internal cast of a species of *Anchura* or *Rostellaria*, which differs from any

described form, but too imperfect for characterization. Mr. Woolman writes me that the locality from which these specimens were obtained has yielded upward of sixty species of Molluscan remains, which is rather more than that obtained from any one locality within the State, from this bed, so far as I know.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF CYPRÆA.

BY JOHN FORD.

In the description of *Cypræa cruenta* Gmel. var. *Greegori* Ford, published in the NAUTILUS for Feb., 1893, it was suggested that most conchological students would probably have made *Greegori* a species instead of a variety. It may at once be said that the writer of that description is now fully convinced of the specific distinction of the latter, and has therefore decided to alter the name from *C. cruenta Greegori* Ford to *C. Greegori* Ford. Under the circumstances such a



change will doubtless meet with some opposition. Nevertheless, I have no hesitation in making it, inasmuch as my conclusions are chiefly based upon the careful study of some fifty specimens secured by me since the description referred to was written.

These are of various sizes and stages of growth, yet all of them can be readily separated from any other species belonging to the genus, though in exceptional instances the heavy callus on the sides and ends is creamy white and the typical blotches scarcely discernible. The larger portion of my former description may be profitably retained, but as it is desirable to make a few additions it is reproduced here with these included.